XXIVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1206.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1768.

GENOA, *July* 2.

BESIDES the 16 Battalions of French Troops which are already arrived in Corſica, 15 more are expected there, and the 400 Miquelets in that Service are to be augmented to 2000. Spain is likewiſe to ſend them ſeveral other ſmall Corps, ſo that it will be very difficult for the Malecontents to ſupport themſelves againſt ſo many united Forces.

LEGHORN, *July* 5. General Paoli has proteſted that he will go dreſſed like the loweſt Soldier, and ſhed the laſt Drop of his Blood for his Country. The Corſicans hope much from the Court of London, both in Money, and Naval Stores.

BASTIA, *July* 11. A Squadron of the Royal Legion arrived here this Morning from St. Fiorenzo, where they landed, and were ſuffered by the Corſicans to paſs quietly through their Territories. All the Officers and Soldiers declared, that if the Corſicans had oppoſed their Paſſage, they could not have attempted it, on account of the Badneſs of the Roads, and the great Number of Troops by which they are lined. It is computed that the Corſicans have 50,000 Men capable of bearing Arms, which they are not all provided with; the French help to furniſh them, upwards of 100 of their People deſerting every Day, and ſelling their Arms to the Iſlanders. The French conſiſt of 10,000 Men. General Paoli being informed that a freſh Embarkation of French Troops is going to be ſent againſt the Iſland of Capraia, has taken care to furniſh that Iſland with every thing neceſſary for a vigorous Reſiſtance. Five Hundred Volunteers have formed themſelves into a Body, at their own Expence, under the Title of the National Legion, in order to oppoſe the French Royal Legion.

MADRID, *July* 18. They write from Barcelona, that they are working with the greateſt Activity, in the Arſenal at that Place, upon the Conſtruction of ſeveral Ships of War; and that the large Pieces of Cannon on the Ramparts of the City have been taken down, and others ſmaller planted in their Stead.

Yeſterday an Embargo was laid on all the Shipping of this Nation, which are to be freighted on the King's Account, in order to carry to Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, and Ferrol, Proviſions and Military Stores. Orders have likewiſe been diſpatched to guard carefully the Coaſts, and particularly the Iſle of Majorca.

WARSAW, *July* 20. According to Advices from different Places, Three freſh Bodies of Ruſſian Troops are on their March to the Center of the Kingdom; other Detachments of thoſe Troops continue to join the Corps encamped near Cracow, which it is thought will in a few Days amount to 5000 Men, and will then form the Place.

FRANKFORT, *July* 26. We have received Advice from ſeveral Places, that the Court of France has entered into Negociations for forming Treaties of Subſidy with the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, the Biſhop of Wurtzberg, and ſome other Princes of the Empire.

PARIS, *Auguſt* 15. The King's Troops, which were in the Town of Baſtia, in Corſica, not having a Communication with thoſe in St. Florent, although the Diſtance between them was only Three Leagues, Count de Marbœuf ſignified, in Writing, to M. Paoli, the Neceſſity of ſecuring ſuch Communication; but Paoli, without returning any Anſwer, immediately cauſed an Attack to be made on the French Troops. Upon this Proceeding, Count de Marbœuf, who was at Baſtia, and Field Marſhal de Grand Maiſon, who was at St. Florent, carried off Seven Redoubts from the Corſicans, Sword in Hand, took Poſſeſſion of Patrimonia and Barbaggio, and eſtabliſhed the Communication. Twelve Hundred Men were employed in this Operation, of whom 20 were killed, and 40 wounded. The Corſicans were reckoned at 4000.

LONDON.

Auguſt 9. The King of Denmark is expected in Town on Thurſday next.

We hear his Daniſh Majeſty will be received at Court as King of Denmark, and by no other Title will his Majeſty appear during his Stay in England.

It is ſaid, that before the Departure of his Daniſh Majeſty, from the Britiſh Court, a Treaty very advantageous to the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom, will be entered into and ſettled, between his Majeſty and our auguſt Sovereign.

We are informed that the King of Denmark propoſes to defray the whole Expences of himſelf, and Retinue, during his Stay in England, for which Purpoſe a large Sum of Money is now lodged in the Bank.

This Day was held a full Board of Admiralty, when Purſers Warrants for ſome capital Men of War at Portſmouth and Plymouth were ordered to be made out.

Monday Morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland embarked on board the Venus, the Hon. Capt. Barrington, bound for the Mediterranean.

Politicians are greatly at a Loſs to account for the going abroad of a great Perſonage, without his waiting the Arrival of his Brother-in-Law the King of Denmark.

It is ſaid ſeveral Hundred Seamen are ordered to be taken on board ſome Men of War at Portſmouth, beyond their proper Complement, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Guard-Ships in North-America.

It is confidently reported, that the Lord Biſhop of London will not accept of being promoted to the See of Canterbury.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that the Partizans of General Paoli had driven all the Cattle they could lay Hands on, into the Mountains, by which Means the French Troops are under the Neceſſity of having frequent Supplies from the Continent.

It is reported that ſome capital Houſes have actually declined executing any farther Commiſſions from North-America, on account of the preſent Troubles.

They write from Amſterdam, that a Loan for One Million of Guilders is publicly negociating there, for the Uſe of the Corſicans.

Thurſday a freſh Guard of Soldiers marched from the Parade in St. James's Park, to Wapping, the outrageous Behaviour of the Survivors of the Rioters, having neceſſitated the Inhabitants to apply for a military Succour and Support.

Letters from Frankfort, dated July 27, ſay, "What was lately reported, is now confirmed, that Two Regiments of Heſſian Infantry, and Two Regiments of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle Infantry, are taken into the Pay of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia; and that beſides this, a new Regiment of Huſſars, alſo for the Service of the ſaid Monarch, are raiſing with all Expedition. It is ſaid from Brandenburgh, that the Pruſſian Troops that are on the Borders of Poland, will be augmented to 30,000 Men, which flying Army will be commanded by Lieut. Gen. Van Fouquet, in order to have a watchful Eye over what paſſes there."

His Majeſty's Ship Mermaid is ſailed from Falmouth for America.

Letters from Paris mention, that a Treaty is negociating between the Courts of Verſailles and Liſbon, for One of the Weſtern Iſlands, ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 30 Leagues to the Weſtward of England, to be ceded to the King of France.

We hear from Edinburgh, that ſome foreign Agents have lately arrived in the North Country, to enliſt Highlanders for the French Service.

It is reported that the Sum of 75,000 l. Sterling has laſt Week been remitted to Italy, from a capital Banker's in Town, for the Uſe of General Paoli, in good Bills of Exchange.

We hear that Orders are given for the immediate ſailing of the Mediterranean Fleet, which occaſioned his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's ſo ſpeedy Departure.

Auguſt 11. We hear that a Muſter and Return of all his Majeſty's Forces, in Great-Britain, will ſoon be made.

A Letter from Paris has, this Paſſage: "The Miniſtry, by all their Advices from Corſica, become more and more ſenſible how difficult it will be to engage the Inhabitants, by way of Exhortation, to ſubmit voluntarily to the Dominion of the French Crown. And, on the other Hand, the King ſees, with infinite Concern and Regret, that he ſhall be obliged to employ Force againſt thoſe People, who have given ſo many ſignal Proofs of their Bravery. It will therefore be neceſſary to uſe great Caution and Circumſpection on this Occaſion."

A Letter from Dover, dated Auguſt 9, ſays, "This Morning early, the 13th Regiment of Foot, commanded by General Murray, embarked on board 4 Tranſports. They have Orders to ſail immediately to Ireland, to relieve Two Regiments on Duty at Cork, which are to embark on board the ſame Tranſports, and to proceed immediately to Boſton in America."

Yeſterday the Virginia Merchants gave an elegant Entertainment at the George and Vulture Tavern, in Cornhill, to Lord Botetourt, lately appointed Governor of Virginia, at which were preſent ſeveral Noblemen, and other Perſons of Diſtinction.

It was reported this Morning, that ſome Diſpatches of Importance have within theſe few Days been tranſmitted to our Court from the King of Sardinia.

Some Letters from Paris mention, a Whiſper being circulated there, that the Britiſh Ambaſſador has lately preſented a Memorial to the French Court, ſetting forth, that as his Majeſty had thought proper to poſſeſs himſelf of Corſica, on pretence of aſſiſting the Republic of Genoa, he could not be ſurprized, ſhould a Fleet and Army be ſent thither, with a view of reſcuing thoſe brave Iſlanders from the Shackles forging for them.

They write from Gibraltar, that Detachments from the Spaniſh Garriſons of Grenada, Mercia, &c. had juſt embarked on board ſome Men of War and Tranſports at Malaga, to reinforce the Citadel of Ceuta, on the South Side of the Streight's Mouth, at preſent inveſted on the Land Side by an Army of Moors.

Auguſt 12. Wedneſday Evening the King of Denmark landed at Dover. And,

Yeſterday Evening, about Half paſt Six of the Clock, his Majeſty arrived, in perfect Health, at the Apartments prepared for him at St. James's. His Retinue conſiſted of Four Poſt-Chaiſes and Four, and Fifteen Servants on Horſeback. They came over Weſtminſter-Bridge, and proceeded through the Park, amidſt a prodigious Concourſe of People.

His Majeſty is of a fair Complexion, has a fine open Countenance, flaxen Hair, aquiline Noſe, and Eyes remarkable ſparkling; is of middle Stature, and was dreſſed in Green and Gold.

Laſt Night there were Illuminations, Bonfires, ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of Joy, on account of the Arrival of the King of Denmark.

His Daniſh Majeſty is not yet Twenty Years of Age, being born on the Second of January, 1749.

They write from Warſaw, that Prince Repnin received an Expreſs from Peterſburgh, on the 17th Ult. in the Evening, and next Morning diſpatched Colonel Ingolſtrom to Colonel Bock, who was before Cracow, with Orders to ſtorm that City.

According to the laſt Advices from Poland, it is computed that the riotous Peaſants of the Ukraine had maſſacred upwards of Ten Thouſand Perſons, of all Ages and Conditions. Moſt of the Poliſh Lords have ſuffered greatly: Ten Towns, and 130 Villages, belonging to the Count Potocki, Waywode of Kiovia, have been ſacked; and many others laid waſte. The Inſurgents carried Fire and Sword even to the Frontiers of Tartary.

The brave Paſchal Paoli, General of the Corſicans, being ſome Time ſince aſked how long he would hold out, ſhould the French aſſiſt the Genoeſe in an Expedition againſt Corſica, replied, "'Til Death——for Life "is not worth the keeping, unleſs we can preſerve "too our Liberty!"

His Majeſty's Frigate Huſſar, Hyde Parker, Eſq Commander, is ordered to be refitted at Cork, and to be got in immediate Readineſs, for convoying the Tranſports deſtined to carry the 64th and 65th Regiments of Foot to Boſton in New-England.

An Expreſs is arrived over Land from the Eaſt-Indies; and, it is ſaid the News is not agreeable.

Auguſt 13. Yeſterday his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, &c. at St. James's, on account of its being the Birth-Day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Same Day the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, at St. James's, on being appointed Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Dr. Secker.

A Morning Paper ſays, there are 4000 Troops ordered for Boſton, which, it is thought, will ſufficiently intimidate thoſe People to comply with the Laws enacted in England; eſpecially as the other Colonies ſeem to have deſerted them, the Congreſs which they had entered into, being broke.

Letters from Paris of the 1ſt Inſtant, ſay, that a Report prevails there, that Count de Marbœuf, Commander of the French Troops in Corſica, having marched a Body of them beyond the Limits preſcribed by a former Treaty, General Paoli had attacked and repulſed him.

Yeſterday there was a very grand Levee at St. James's, at which the King of Denmark was preſent, being introduced to his Majeſty by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. and afterwards dined in his own Apartments.

Yeſterday about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the King of Denmark paid a Viſit to their Majeſties at the Queen's Palace.

And the ſame Evening, about Six o'Clock, his Daniſh Majeſty viſited her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at Carlton-Houſe.

A Letter from Calais gives the following Account of the Arrival and Reception of the King of Denmark at that Place:——"On Tueſday, about Five in the Afternoon, his Daniſh Majeſty arrived here, in a Coach drawn by Eight Horſes, and, after receiving the Compliments of the Nobility, Officers, and others, he walked round the Ramparts, and then to the Market-Place, where the Soldiers were drawn up, and performed their Exerciſe; from thence he went to the Play, and afterwards to the Town-Hall, where a ſplendid Entertainment was provided, during which a grand Fire-Work was played: The Town was finely illuminated, and Flags were hung out at moſt of the Houſes in the Place."

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, ſeveral of the foreign Miniſters, &c, waited on his Daniſh Majeſty, to compliment him on his ſafe Arrival.

The daily Expence of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, during his Abode in England, for himſelf, Domeſtics, Retinue, &c. which he defrays himſelf, is ſaid to amount to 1000 l. per Day.

Laſt Night the King of Denmark honoured Ranelagh Gardens with his Preſence; after which his Majeſty, accompanied by ſeveral of the Nobility, went to the Houſe of Sir Thomas Robinſon, where an elegant Supper was provided.

It is ſaid Diſpatches of a very intereſting Nature have this Week been received at the Secretary of State's Office, from Gibraltar.

According to recent Letters from Senegal, the French Governor of Goree is accuſed of making Uſe of the moſt villainous Practices, to enthral the Engliſh in a War with divers potent Princes on the African Coaſt.

Betts of 100 Guineas to 10 were offered a few Evenings ſince, at a Coffee-Houſe at the Weſt-End of the Town, that there will be no War between England and France for Three Years to come.

A certain Perſon of Diſtinction (a Man of Pleaſure) being lately aſked, by a Friend, his Opinion of the Conſtitution of G---- B------, replied, "The Conſtitution of E-----d, and the Conſtitution of your humble Servant, are alike——in a d----d rotten Condition; though I muſt own I have the Advantage, for I have the Aſſiſtance of an able Surgeon; but, by G—d, our poor Country is committed to the Care of a Parcel of Quacks.

Auguſt 16. This Evening the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford will give a grand Supper and Ball, at which his Daniſh Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, ſeveral foreign Miniſters, &c. will be preſent.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle is preparing a magnificent Entertainment for his Daniſh Majeſty, at Claremont.

We hear that great Preparations are making at Lord Shelburne's Houſe, in Hill-Street, Berkley-Square, and at the Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham's, in Groſvenor-Square, for grand Entertainments for his Daniſh Majeſty next Week.

There are ſaid to be more French Noblemen now in London, than ever there were Engliſh at any one Time in Paris.

We are told, that Paoli, General of the Corſicans, has ſent over very advantageous Offers to any Engliſh Sea Officer, who ſhall engage in his Service.

They write from Breſt, that a Detachment of 300 military Cadets had juſt embarked on board a Frigate of War, to ſerve in the French Troops in Corſica.

We hear that every Thing was quiet at Senegal when the laſt Advices were received from thence, notwithſtanding ſome late Reports to the contrary.

This Day a Board of Trade was held at the Plantation-Office, Whitehall, when ſundry Petitions, &c. from the Weſt-Indies, and North-America, were laid before the Commſſioners by their reſpective Colony Agents.

Letters from Leghorn, adviſe, that, by their Accounts from Corſica, 2550 of the French Troops in that Iſland, have already deſerted, and that in a ſingle Week the Number amounted to 317, amongſt whom were Two Serjeants, and Five Corporals. Beſides this, they ſay that great Sickneſs prevails amongſt them, and eſpecially in the Neighbourhood of San Fiorenzo, where ſeveral are daily carried off.

They write from Berlin, that a Regiment of Pruſſian Huſſars has entered Lithuania, and taken Poſt in the Staroſty belonging to the Houſe of Brandenbourg; and that ſome Corps of light Cavalry are alſo poſted on the Frontiers of Sileſia and Ducal Pruſſia, in order to prevent the Troubles from being communicated thereto.

A Letter from Lower-Elbe ſays, "Moſt of all the German Public Papers inform us that the Ruſſians have been obliged, for the ſecond Time, to retire from before Cracow; adding, that the King of Poland has reſolved to leave Warſaw, and that having loſt a Part of his Revenues, his Majeſty was obliged to ſtop all the Penſions which he had granted.

General Nummers is arrived at Warſaw, from Prag, in Lithuania, with Three Regiments of Ruſſians, under marching Orders for Cracow.

On the other Hand, a Detachment from the Confederates of Cracow, has entered ſome Villages in the Principality of Oeſte in Sileſia, and pillaged them, ſuppoſing them to belong to the Reformed.

It's alſo ſaid, that a Scheme is on Foot to eſtabliſh a Royal Bank in each of the Three principal Provinces in North-America, their Capitals ſubject to an Intereſt of 5 per Cent.

We hear the Parliament was prorogued to the 13th of September, and then to ſit upon Buſineſs.

A Treaty is on the Carpet between the Courts of London and Copenhagen, for Great-Britain to be furniſh'd with 30 Sail of Daniſh Men of War of the Line, whenever they may have Occaſion for them.

Auguſt 17. We are credibly informed, that Orders are given for all Officers who are abſent on Furloughs, whoſe Regiments are in America, to embark forthwith to join their reſpective Regiments.

Auguſt 18. On Tueſday ſome Diſpatches were forwarded to Commodore Palliſer on the Newfoundland Station.

Whilſt Party-Feuds, Inattentiveneſs, and Supineneſs in the Miniſtry, Decay of Trade, Diſſatisfaction in our Colonies, and Diſorders reign among us; our antient inveterate Enemies are purſuing every poſſible ſalutary Meaſure. It is worthy Obſervation, that ever ſince the Concluſion of the late War to the preſent Time, the French Miniſtry have adopted and carried into Execution the moſt beneficial Plans for their internal as well as external Police; which evidently merit the higheſt Encomiums from every true born Frenchmen, and Lover of his Country. Whether ſuch patriotic Virtues are worthy Imitation on this Side the Water, our travelled great Ones can beſt diſcover.

Yeſterday Morning the King of Denmark went in a private Manner to Sir Thomas Robinſon's at Cheliea, and after viewing Ranelagh, proceeded to the Tower; where ſeeing the Armouries and the Mint, he went through Cannon-Street to St. Paul's Cathedral, and having ſeen the lower Part, went up Stairs to the Whiſpering Gallery, thence to the Stone and Golden Galleries, at the laſt of which, with Reſpect to the Proſpect around him, he expreſſed the greateſt Surprize and Admiration.

It is ſaid that ſeveral Diſpatches of great Importance have been lately received from Corſica.

We are told that ſeveral large Pieces of Ordnance, and other Warlike Stores, are getting ready, and are to be ſhipped off for Corſica with all convenient Speed.

Auguſt 19. Wedneſday Morning Lord Baltimore, with a numerous Retinue, ſet off from his Houſe in Southampton-Row, for Harwich, there to embark and proceed on his Voyage and Travels.

Auguſt 20. Yeſterday about Noon the Prince of Pruſſia, Brother of the King of Pruſſia, and his Princeſs, with a great Number of Servants and Baggage, arrived at the Earl of Pembroke's Houſe in Privy-Garden from Dover, where they landed on Wedneſday from France.

His Daniſh Majeſty, we hear, has already, with the utmoſt Princely Liberality, not only given large Sums to various Charities, but declared an Intention to ſhew ſome additional Marks of Munificence, before his Departure from this Kingdom.

It is ſaid that his Daniſh Majeſty, during his Continuance at York Races, for which he ſets out this Day, will reſide with the Marquis of Rockingham.

It is ſaid the Expences of a late magnificent Entertainment at the Weſt-End of the Town, amounted to upwards of Two Thouſand Guineas.

Great Preparations are ſaid to be making at Alnwick-Caſtle, in Northumberland, the Seat of the Duke of Northumberland, in Expectation of a Viſit from the King of Denmark.

Wedneſday Night landed at Dover from Calais, the Prince and Princeſs of Poland; alſo the Empreſs of Ruſſia's Ambaſſador.

It is ſaid that Adminiſtration intend to let a certain Gentleman take his Seat in a certain Aſſembly, without Interruption, as Experience convinces them that Oppoſition has proved no inconſiderable Source of Popularity.

The French, tho' excluded from the Eaſt-Indies, carry on ſo conſiderable a Traffic, thro' the Hands of our Company's Servants, as merits the Attention of Government.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, July 28.

"Three Poliſh Companies, who were going to join the Confederates of Pilſen, have been defeated by the Ruſſians.

"The Example made of the Peaſants of the Ukraine, 1100 of whom have been taken Priſoners, and 600 hanged by the Ruſſians, One might have thought would have kept the others to their Duty, yet, notwithſtanding, we juſt now learn, that the Peaſants of Mozyz and Samogitia are likewiſe up in Arms."

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, July 1.

"We flattered ourſelves that there would not have been much Difficulty in ſtifling the Troubles occaſioned by the Montenegrins under the Command of the Impoſtor Stephano; but as theſe Rebels are now advanced on the Confines of Turkey, and have laid waſte Two large Villages, the Government has reſolved to take the moſt vigorous Meaſures. For this Purpoſe, thoſe of the neighbouring Provinces, are ordered to aſſemble all the Forces therein; and Mahomet-Pacha, Brother in Law to the Grand Signior, is appointed Seraſkier of that Army, which will conſiſt of upwards of 20000 Men. The Porte has given Advice of theſe Reſolutions to the Venetian Miniſter; and, at the ſame Time, aſſured the Republic of its conſtant Friendſhip and Good-Will.

BOSTON, *September* 26.

[*The Continuance of our Intelligence from* BOSTON, *as promiſed in our laſt.*]

His Excellency was pleaſed to decline receiving the Petition; but delivered to the Gentlemen the following Writing, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU muſt excuſe me from receiving a Meſſage from that Aſſembly which is called a Committee of Convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal Aſſembly, which I can by no Means allow.

The ſaid Writing not being ſigned by the Governor, the Gentlemen, at the Requeſt of the Committees, declared in Writing, under their Hands, that his Excellency delivered the ſame to them, in Conſequence of their offering to him the Petition.

The Day following the Chairman acquainted the Committees, that he had received of the Secretary of the Province a Writing, ſigned by the Governor, dated Yeſterday, which was publicly read, and is as follows.

By his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, *Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame;*

To the Gentlemen aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall, under the Name of a Committee of Convention.

AS I have lately received from his Majeſty, ſtrict Orders to ſupport his conſtitutional Authority within this Government, I cannot ſit ſtill and ſee ſo notorious a Violation of it, as the calling an Aſſembly of the People, by private Perſons only. For, a Meeting of the Deputies of the Towns, is an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the People, to all Intents and Purpoſes; and it is not the calling it a Committee of Convention, that will alter the Nature of the Thing.

I am willing to believe, that the Gentlemen who ſo haſtily iſſued the Summons for this Meeting, were not aware of the high Nature of the Offence they were committing; and that they who have obeyed them, have not well conſidered of the Penalties which they will incur, if they ſhould perſiſt in continuing their Seſſion, and doing Buſineſs therein. At preſent, Ignorance of Law may excuſe what is paſt: A Step farther, will take away that Plea.

It is therefore my Duty to interpoſe at this Inſtant, before it is too late. I do therefore earneſtly admoniſh you, that inſtantly, and before you do any Buſineſs, you break up this Aſſembly, and ſeparate yourſelves. I ſpeak to you now as a Friend to the Province, and a Well-Wiſher to the Individuals of it.

But if you ſhould pay no regard to this Admonition, I muſt, as Governor, aſſert the Prerogative of the Crown in a more public Manner. For, aſſure yourſelves (I ſpeak from Inſtruction) the King is determined to maintain his entire Sovereignty over this Province; and whoever ſhall perſiſt in uſurping any of the Rights of it, will repent of his Raſhneſs.

PROVINCE-HOUSE,
Sept. 22, 1768. FRANCIS BERNARD.

[*A Paper, probably the ſame, had been the Day before delivered to the Chairman by the Secretary, ſaid to be by Order of the Governor, but not being ſigned, it was, by a Vote of the Committees, returned to the Secretary, with Aſſurance to him, that they ſhould be always ready to pay all due Reſpect to any Meſſage which they might be aſſured ſhould come to them from the Governor of the Province.*]

On Saturday Five Gentlemen were appointed to wait on his Excellency, and humbly preſent to him the following Meſſage, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Committee from a Number of Towns in this Province, now convened at Faneuil-Hall, having received from your Excellency a Meſſage, containing a Remonſtrance againſt our thus Meeting, and an Admonition, to break up and ſeparate ourſelves inſtantly, and before we do any Buſineſs, have taken the ſame into our ſerious and attentive Conſideration; and we aſſure your Excellency, that tho', according to the beſt of our Abilities, we have conſidered the Matters that are hinted by your Excellency, as the Foundation of your Meſſage, yet we are not able to collect ſufficient Information therefrom, to place our preſent Meeting and Proceedings in the ſame Light in wh they ſeem to lie in your Excellency's Mind. W aſſure your Excellency moſt fully, that neither Views of our Conſtituents in ſending us, nor the De of any of us in thus meeting, was to do, propoſ conſent to any Thing oppugnant to, or inconſiſ with, the regular Execution of Government in his Majeſty's Province; and that though the Let from the Seleƈtmen of the Town of Boſton, to the ſpective Towns from which we come, might firſt riſe to our being choſen and ſent; yet, that neither ſaid Letter from the Seleƈtmen of the Town of Boſt nor any Votes of the ſaid Town accompanying ſame, were conſidered by our reſpective Towns in chooſing, nor by us in our aſſembling, as the Fo dation and Warrant of our convening. But, may pleaſe your Excellency, being aſſured, that our C ſtituents, as well as ourſelves, have the moſt loyal affectionate Attachment to the Perſon and Gover ment of our rightful Sovereign King George the Thi we beg leave to explain to your Excellency the r Cauſe and Intention of our thus convening.

Your Excellency cannot be unacquainted with t many Difficulties under which his Majeſty's Subjects the whole Continent of America, apprehend ther ſelves to labour, and of the Uneaſineſs which his Su jects in this Province have repeatedly expreſſed on t ſame Account. The Minds of the People who ha ſent us, are greatly diſturbed, that the humble a dutiful Petition of their Repreſentatives for the R moval of thoſe Difficulties, has not been permitted reach the Royal Ear; and they are greatly agitat with the Expectation of a Standing Army to be poſt among us, and of the full Exertion of a Military G vernment. Alarmed with theſe Apprehenſions, a deprived of a Houſe of Repreſentatives, their Atte tion is too much taken off from their daily Occup tions; their Morals and Induſtry are in Danger of b ing damaged, and their peaceable Behaviour diſturb for want of ſuch Perſons as they can confide in, adviſe them in theſe Matters, and to make Applicati for their Redreſs.

Your Excellency will further naturally conceiv that thoſe of his Majeſty's Subjects who live remo from Boſton, the Center of their Intelligence, a whoſe Occupations do not admit of much Knowled of Public Affairs, are ſubjected to many Miſrepreſe tations of their Public Concerns, and thoſe general of a moſt aggravated Kind; nor is it in the Power the moſt knowing Perſons among us to wipe off t pernicious Effects of ſuch Rumours, without the Ap pearance of a Public Enquiry.

Induced by theſe Motives, and others of the ſam Kind, our Conſtituents thought it no ways inconſiſte with good Order, and regular Government, to ſen Committee-Men to meet with ſuch Committees might be ſent from the ſeveral Towns in the Province to confer upon theſe Matters, and learn the Certainty of thoſe Rumours prevailing among us, and to conſul and adviſe, as far as comes legally within their Power, to ſuch Meaſures as would have the greate Tendency to preſerve the Peace and good Order among his Majeſty's Subjects, and promote their due Submiſſion; and at the ſame Time to conſult the moſt regular and dutiful Manner of laying our Grievance before our moſt gracious Sovereign, and obtaining Redreſs of the ſame. This we aſſure your Excellency is the only Cauſe and Intention of our thus convening; and we are exceeding ſorry it ſhould be viewed by your Excellency in an obnoxious Light.

Your Excellency may be aſſured, that had our Conſtituents conceived, or did their Committees, thus convened, conceive this Proceeding to be illegal, they had never ſent us, nor ſhould we pretend to continue our Convention; but as your Excellency in the Meſſage with which you have been pleaſed to favour us, has not been ſo explicit in pointing out the Criminality of our preſent Proceedings as we could have wiſhed, but has left us to our own Judgment and Underſtanding, to ſearch it out, we would, with all Duty to your Excellency, as the Repreſentative of our rightful Sovereign, requeſt of your Excellency to point out to us wherein the Criminality of our Proceedings conſiſts, being aſſured we cautiouſly mean to avoid every Thing that has the leaſt Appearance of Uſurpation of Government, in any of its Branches, or any of the Rights of his Majeſty's Sovereignty, or that is in the leaſt incentive of Rebellion, or even a mental Diſaffection to the Government by Law eſtabliſhed and exerciſed.

Your Excellency will be pleaſed, in your well known Knowledge of human Nature, and the Delicacy of Britiſh Privileges, to be ſparing in your Frowns on our preſent Proceeding, we being at preſent inclined to think, 'till better informed, that if Criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our Doings, and not to the profeſſed Manner and Deſign of our Meeting: But if your Excellency has a different Apprehenſion of the Matter, we intreat an Explanation of the ſame; and aſſure your Excellency we ſhall deliberately attend to it. Nothing could give us more Uneaſineſs than a Suggeſtion that our Proceedings are criminal; not ſo much from a fear of perſonal Puniſhment, as from a fixed Averſion we have to any Thing inconſiſtent with the Dignity of our Sovereign, and the Happineſs of his extended Dominion; and we flatter ourſelves, that when the real Deſigns of this Convention is underſtood, it will prove an Argument to evince the intire Loyalty of his Majeſty's Subjects in this Province, and their Diſpoſition to Peace and good Order.

In the Name and Behalf of the Committees of a Number of Towns in this Province, convened in Boſton——September 24th, 1768.

THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman.

Theſe Gentlemen reported alſo in Writing, that they had accordingly waited on his Excellency, and that he was pleaſed to ſay he could not receive the Meſſage.

The Committees then appointed Nine Gentlemen of their Number, to conſider and report the moſt effectual Meaſures, conſiſtent with the expreſs Deſign of their convening, to promote the Peace and good Order of his Majeſty's Subjects in the Province; and then the Committees adjourned 'til Monday (this Day) 10 o'Clock.

It is said that a certain Number of Gentlemen in this Province, are determined jointly to use their utmost Endeavours to place the Loyalty of the People before his **** in its true respectable Light—to separate such a Number, and thereby frustrate so good a Design, will be doing great Disservice to his **** as well as a substantial Injury to the People.

The Thoughts of a Standing Army are more and more alarming to this People, who have hitherto supported the due Execution of constitutional Law, without the Necessity of such Aid. His ****'s C—l have lately discovered a true Patriotism, and Love of their Country, in affording such Advice, as (if taken) will probably be the Means of preventing the greatest of all Temporal Evils.

Messieurs EDES and GILL,

WE have the Pleasure of hearing that the Hon. his Majesty's Council are at length convinced that this Country has been wickedly misrepresented, and have particularly declared their Resentment at the cruel Falshoods sent from this Place, relative to the 18th of March last, which it is said occasioned the ordering Troops to this Province.—We are informed, the Hon. Board have also given it as their Opinion, that no Troops have any right to enter the Town of Boston, until the Barracks at Castle-William are filled; and if any ill Consequences arise from their attempting to quarter in Town, they only must be answerable.

It is reported the Governor has said, that he has Three Things in command from the Ministry, more grievous to the People than any Thing hitherto made known. It is conjectured, 1st, That the Inhabitants of this Province are to be disarmed. 2d, The Province to be governed by martial Law: And, 3d, That a Number of Gentlemen, who have exerted themselves in the Cause of their Country, are to be seized and sent to Great-Britain.

Unhappy America! when thy Enemies are rewarded with Honours and Riches; but thy Friends punished and ruined, only for asserting thy Rights, and pleading for thy Freedom. A. B. C

It is said G——r B——d, after many severe Expressions between him and his C——l, was pleased to say, that he should not meet them again 'til Col. Dalrymple's Arrival.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, *Sept.* 23, A. M. 1768.

MR. Bowdoin, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Tyler, pursuant to the Appointment of the Council Yesterday, reported to the Board an Answer to his Excellency's Proposal for the Accommodation of the Troops; which Answer being considered and amended, is agreed to by the Board.

The Board was informed by the Secretary, that the Weather being so stormy the Governor will not be in Town to Day, and desires they will meet him at the Province-House to-Morrow 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Sept. 24. The Weather continuing stormy, his Excellency did not come to Town 'til the Afternoon, when the Council waited upon him with their Answer.

An Alteration being proposed in the said Answer, it was agreed by the Council to meet Monday Morning, 9 o'Clock, the 26th Instant, to consider it; and his Excellency informed the Council, that their Answer might then be given to the Secretary to be delivered to him, without any further Meeting thereon.

Sept. 26, A. M. The Council met, and agreed to the Alteration; and then delivered the said Answer to the Secretary.

The ANSWER follows:

THE Board have taken into their further Consideration, General Gage's Letter, and the Extract from Lord Hillsborough's Letter, communicated by his Excellency on the 19th Instant, relative to the Reception and Accommodation of the Troops in the said Letter and Extract mentioned, and have also considered his Excellency's Proposal of the 22d Instant, relating to the Manufactory-House in Boston, that they would authorize him to take Measures for fitting up the said Building for the Reception of so many of the said Troops as it will conveniently accommodate. They have also attentively considered the Act of Parliament, providing, among other Things, for the quartering and billeting the said Troops, and they find that the Civil Officers, in the said Act mentioned, and no others, are thereby impowered and "required to "quarter and billet the Officers and Soldiers in his "Majesty's Service in the Barracks provided in the Co-"lonies; and if there shall not be sufficient Room in "the said Barracks, for the Officers and Soldiers, then, "and in such Case only, to quarter and billet the "Residue" of them, in such Manner, as in said Act is further and very particularly directed. Now it appears by this Paragraph of the said Act, that in any Colony where there are Barracks, the said Officers and Soldiers, in his Majesty's Service, shall be quartered and billeted in such Barracks, and in no other Place, unless there shall not be sufficient Room in the Barracks. With respect to this Colony, the Government of it, in the Beginning of the late War, by their Order, caused Barracks to be built at Castle-William, for the very Purpose of accommodating his Majesty's Troops, whenever it should be necessary for them to come hither; under which Order the Governor and Council are authorised to provide Quarters in the said Barracks for such Troops, and those Barracks are sufficient to accommodate about 1000 Men, which Number it is said, the Two Regiments ordered from Halifax will not exceed: Those Regiments therefore which are the first expected, the said Act of Parliament requires to be quartered in the said Barracks.

General Gage, however, in his Letter aforesaid, mentions, that One of the said Regiments is ordered for the present to Castle-William, the other to the Town of Boston: But it will be no Disrespect to the General to say, that no Order whatsoever coming from a less Authority than his Majesty and Parliament, can supersede an Act of Parliament. And it is plain the General had no Intention that the said Order should, as he concludes his Letter, by desiring the Governor to see that the said Troops are provided with Quarters on their Arrival in this Government, as by Law directed. The said Act also provides, "That if any "Military Officer shall take upon himself to quarter "Soldiers in any of his Majesty's Dominions in Ame-"rica, otherwise than is limited and allowed by this "Act, or shall use or offer any Menace or Compulsi-"on," &c. he shall be "ipso facto cashiered, and be "utterly disabled to have or hold any military Em-"ployment in his Majesty's Service." His Excellency therefore, as the Board apprehend, must clearly see, by examining the said Act, that it is not in the Power of the Board to provide Quarters for the said Regiments as destined, 'til the Barracks at Castle-William, and the Inns, Livery-Stables, and other Houses, mentioned in the said Act, shall be full; (in which, "and "no other Case, and upon no other Account, it shall "and may be lawful for the Governor and Council" to take the Measures they are directed to by the said Act for the Reception of his Majesty's Forces) nor of Consequence to authorize his Excellency to take Measures for fitting up the Manufactory-House, agreeable to his Proposal.

The quartering of Troops in the *Body* of the Town, before the Barracks are full, is not only contrary to the Act of Parliament, but would be inconsistent with the Peace of the Town, whose Peace and Welfare, as also the Peace and Welfare of the Province, in general, it is the Duty, Interest and Inclination of the Board to promote, and which in every Way, consistent with Law, they will endeavour to promote to the utmost of their Ability.

As the Board, on the 19th Instant, when the Letters above-mentioned were first communicated to them, advised that his Excellency give proper Orders for the Accommodation of One of the Halifax Regiments in the Barracks at Castle-William, so they now further advise, that his Excellency give like Orders for the Accommodation of the other Hallfax Regiment in the said Barracks.

With regard to the Two Regiments ordered from Ireland to Boston, the Board doubt not that Provision will be made for their Accommodation agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

That the Board might be better able to give their Advice in regard to the Regiments ordered hither, they thought it necessary, that the whole of Lord Hillsborough's Letter, so far as it related to the said Regiments, and to the Occasion and Design of their coming, should be communicated to them, and they accordingly desired his Excellency to communicate it. But though his Excellency was pleased to tell them, he should very probably lay the whole of it before the Board in such Parcels, and at such Times, as he thought proper, yet as they apprehend the Propriety of their Conduct, in a great Measure, depends on the Communication of the whole of it together, they again request his Excellency to favour them with it.

With regard to the Occasion of the said Regiments being ordered to Boston, his Excellency, on being asked, informed the Board, that he apprehended the Halifax Regiments were ordered hither in Consequence of the Riots in March last, and the Two Irish Regiments in Consequence of that of the 10th of June last. On which the Board are obliged to observe, that they are fully persuaded his Majesty's Ministers could never have judged it either necessary or expedient to go into such extraordinary Measures, as those of sending Troops hither, unless in the Representations made from hence by some ill-minded Persons, the said Riots had been greatly magnified and exaggerated.

With Respect to what happened on the 18th of March, which was a Day of Rejoicing, and on such Days Disorders are not uncommon in populous Places, it was too inconsiderable to make it a Subject of Representation, and could not have been made the Subject of so injurious an one, but by Persons disposed to bring Misery and Distress upon the Town and Province.

In regard to the Riot of the 10th of June, of which the Board have repeatedly expressed their Abhorrence, and have advised, that the Perpetrators of it should be prosecuted by the Attorney-General, the Board have, in their Answer to his Excellency's Representation, laid before them the 27th of July last, given a just Account of the Occasion of that Riot; and as they apprehend it necessary that the said Account, together with all the Proceedings at that Time, should be made Public, they again desire his Excellency will order the said Representation and Answer to be printed, as soon as may be, in the Public News-Papers."

Yesterday Morning came to Anchor in Nantucket Harbour, 6 of his Majesty's Ships of War, from Halifax, having on board the 14th and 29th Regiments. The Men of War are the Launceston, the Mermaid, the Glasgow, the Senegal, the Martin, the Bonetta, and the Magdalene-armed Schooner; they left Halifax on Monday, the 19th Instant, and on Saturday last, in the Storm, the Beaver Man of War, and the Hope armed Schooner, parted from them, which are not yet arrived.

October 3. Wednesday Morning arrived here from Halifax, the Launceston of 40 Guns, the Mermaid of 28, Glasgow of 20, Beaver of 14, Senegal of 14, and Bonetta of 10, and Two armed Schooners, together with several Transports, having on board the 14th Regiment, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, and the 29th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Carr; also the Grenadiers, and another Company of the 59th Regiment, with a Detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; in all about 1000 Men.

On Thursday the Boats from the Fleet came up, and sounded the Bay all round the Town, and on Friday the Ships of War came up and ranged themselves on the North-East Side of the Metropolis, as if intended for a formal Siege: And about Noon on Saturday, the 14th Regiment landed at the Long-Wharf, and having formed, marched with Drums beating, Fifes playing, and Colours flying, up King-Street to the Town-House, where they halted 'til the 29th Regiment came up, then marched to the Common, where they were joined some Time after by the Detachment of the 59th Regiment, and of the Train of Artillery, with Two Field Pieces.——About Two o'Clock, Lieutenant Cooper, of the 14th, came to Mr. Brown, Overseer of the Factory, and requested to see the Rooms, and know what Number of Soldiers they might contain: Mr. Brown shewed him the Rooms, on which he retired; but speedily returned, and said it was Col. Dalrymple's positive Orders, to have the Factory cleared in Two Hours for the Reception of the Soldiers. Mr. Brown desiring to see the Colonel in Person, was conducted to him in the Common, and complaining to him of the Hardship of being turned out of Doors, from a House he had been placed in by the Province, and that without legal Warning. The Colonel answered, he had received Orders from Governor Bernard to lodge his Troops in the Factory-House, and he would obey them. Mr. Brown replied, he disputed the Governor's Power to vindicate such Orders, and would not comply with them. Colonel Dalrymple, during the Conversation, having reached the Factory, tarried some Time, and on Departure said, that he would, for the Sake of the People, go once more to the Select-Men, and see whether they would make any Provision for his Men, who must otherwise lie in the open Air. He accordingly went, and applied for the Shelter of Faneuil-Hall 'til Monday Morning, declaring upon his Honour, that the utmost Care should be taken, not to injure any Thing in that Building, which contains many of the Public Papers and Town Arms. Some Time after, the Colonel came to Mr. Brown, and told him, he need give himself no further Trouble 'til Monday, when he could not say but the Governor might renew the Demand. About Twilight the 14th Regiment marched down to the Hall, where they stood under Arms 'til near 9 o'Clock, when the Door, by some Means or other, being opened, they took up their Lodging there that Night; but the Place not being sufficient to accommodate the whole of that Regiment, a Part of them, by the Governor's Permission, took up their Quarters last Evening in the Town-House.——The 29th having brought their Field Equipage with them, are encamped on the Common, with the Artillery.

Col. Dalrymple, commands in Chief the Land Forces, and Capt. Smith the Ships of War.

We have now the Appearance before this Town of 13 or 14 Ships of War, and Two Regiments in the Common, with a Train of Artillery, and all this mighty and expensive Parade, is, as his E——y has told the C——l, in Consequence of the Disorders on the 18th of March last, which were nothing more than a few disorderly Boys hollowing before Mr. Inspector William's Door that Evening.—We are now become a Spectacle to all North-America; may our Conduct be such as not to disgrace ourselves, or injure the common Cause.

Last Thursday the G——r called a C——l at Castle-William, but all his Efforts could not induce them to countenance the quartering of Troops in this Town, contrary to a plain Act of Parliament.—We hear he has summoned them to attend as on this Day, at his Seat at Roxbury, about Five Miles from Boston.

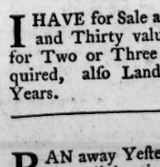
It is observed that the Enemies of this Town and Province, are much chagrined to perceive this Town in that Peace and good Order which has astonished the Gentlemen of the Military, who, by the Representations made to them, might have expected to have found us in a State of Disorder and Rebellion.

Not the least Attempt has been made, or even Contemplated, to oppose the Landing of the King's Troops, or their Encampment on the Common; whoever among us shall presume to act counter to Law, must Answer for any unhappy Consequences.—It is not doubted but the Posse Comitatus, in Aid of the civil Magistrate, when necessary, will be sufficient to maintain every Individual in the Exercise and Enjoyment of his Rights and Property.

The best Families in Town and Country have, and are laying aside the Use of India Teas, and many are determining not to eat, drink or wear, any Thing Foreign, until relieved under our present Burdens.

*** *Advertisements omitted this Week, will be inserted in our next.*

To be CHARTERED *for any Part of* EUROPE,



THE BRIG

VENUS,

ABOUT One Hundred and Eighty Tons Burthen, a good Vessel, and well found: She now lies at *Fell's* Point, near *Baltimore-Town*. For Terms, apply to the Captain on board, or the Subscribers. (3w) BUCHANAN & M'GACHEN.

Charles County, *October* 18, 1768.

I HAVE for Sale at my own House, between Twenty and Thirty valuable Slaves, and will give Credit for Two or Three Years, on giving Security, if required, also Land to lease out for Twenty-One Years. SAMUEL HANSON.

October 10, 1768.

RAN away Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, near *Nottingham*, an indented Servant Man, named GEORGE DILLADD, a Bricklayer by Trade, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, he is about Forty Years of Age, an *Englishman*, born in or near *Liverpool*, of a dark Complexion, and pitted with the Small-Pox; is afflicted with a remarkable Lameness, occasioned by being shot through the left Leg, when in the Service, as a Soldier, in One of the Regiments in the late Wars in *America*, which makes him halt and tread on his left Toes; the Calf of which Leg is much withered, and is much smaller than the other: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat with Horn Buttons, a brown Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Breeches and Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, a Bob-Wig, and an old Hat: has also with him sundry Papers, among which is a Discharge from the Regiment he served in, and a Discharge from the Hospital where the Cure of his Leg was effected, (which is now broke out again) he may probably make Use of the said Discharges to pass him off as a Freeman.—Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN F. A. PRIGGS.

September 16, 1768.

STRAY'D or STOLEN, from the Plantation of Mr. *Benjamin Fendall*, living in *Charles* County, near *Pamonkey* Warehouſe, on the 16th Day of *June*, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, thus, ∴, has one white hind Foot, a Star, and Snip, with a hanging Mane, and ſome grey Hairs in his Tail; he paces and gallops.——Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, living at Mr. *Benjamin Fendall*'s, ſhall receive a Reward of Four Dollars. (6w) THO^{s}. MARSHALL, jun.

THE Subſcriber once more requeſts, that thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Doctor *John Hamilton*, late of *Calvert* County, would make immediate Payment; and for the greater Eaſe of thoſe, who live too remote, he takes this Method of informing them, that he ſhall give Attendance at the next Meeting of *St. Mary*'s, *Charles*, and *Prince-George*'s County Courts, and begs he may not be put to the diſagreeable Neceſſity of diſtreſſing thoſe who ſeem careleſs about Payment, which ſhall moſt certainly be the Conſequence, if they ſtill continue regardleſs of the above Requeſt.

(4w) JOHN H. SMITH, Executor.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Philip Pettibone*, of the North Side of *Severn*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have Claims againſt his Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, to ANN PETTIBONE, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD, at Public SALE, by the Subſcriber, on Thurſday, in November *Court-Week next, at* Port-Tobacco, *in* Charles *County, for Sterling Caſh*,

TWO adjoining Tracts of LAND, containing about 300 Acres, which makes a very fine Plantation: They run with a very fine Branch, about 350 Perches, commonly called *Stone*'s MILL-BRANCH, which lies between Three and Four Miles of *Port-Tobacco* Town, and Two of *Port-Tobacco* Creek, and One of *Stone*'s Creek, very convenient to Church, Court, Warehouſe, Mills, Fiſhing, &c.——As for the Goodneſs of the Land, I ſhall ſay nothing of, it being very ſufficient to recommend itſelf, its Situation being remarkably healthy; alſo very fine Paſtures, Meadow-Ground, and every Thing of this Country Produce, &c. therefore I would have every one that has any Thoughts of Bidding, to come and view the ſame, to their Satisfaction, not to take it from Information.——One Half of the Purchaſe-Money to be paid the Day of Sale; the other Half, the *November* Court following; at which Time, the Land ſhall be acknowledged, and Poſſeſſion given. There ſhall be 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt, on the Firſt Payment, 'til the Acknowledgement of the ſaid Land. The ſame Care ſhall be taken of the Land the Year following, as if it was to remain my own, and a very ſafe indiſputable Right and Title ſhall be made, by

(5w) JOHN JENKINS.

Newport, Charles County, *October* 1, 1768.

AS I propoſe breaking up Store here directly, intend to diſpoſe of what Goods remain on Hand, by Wholeſale.——I therefore take this Method to acquaint thoſe Gentlemen, who generally buy in the Country, that they may be ſupplied with a very neat Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, and well ſuited to the approaching Seaſon, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

(tf) DAVID WALKER.

THE Subſcriber's ill State of Health having obliged him to decline his Buſineſs of Barber and Peruke-Maker, in favour of Mr. JAMES REID, my late Servant, and having removed to *London-Town* to live, it would be very inconvenient for me, on that Account, to collect my Debts, many of which are long ſtanding; therefore, I do hereby deſire all Perſons, who are any wiſe indebted to me, to ſettle with the ſaid JAMES REID, whoſe Receipt ſhall be good againſt the Subſcriber: And, as I have already ſuffered much, by my too great Lenity, I am determined to bring Suits againſt all thoſe who do not immediately comply with this Requeſt, which will be very diſagreeable to

(4w) ANDREW BUCHANAN

To be SOLD, the following LANDS, lying in Worceſter *County*, viz.

BACHELOR's ADVENTURE, containing 338 Acres; and ADDITION, containing 210 Acres. The Title is indiſputable. Time will be allowed for Payment, on giving Bond, upon Intereſt, with Security, if required. For Terms, apply to

(tf) W. T. WOOTTON.

This Day is PUBLISHED,

AN

ADDRESS to the VESTRYMEN CHURCH-WARDENS and PARISHIONERS of the Pariſh of *All-Saints*, in *Frederick* County;

WHEREIN

The AUTHOR's Conduct is explained, and his Character vindicated from the Aſperſions thrown upon it in the MARYLAND GAZETTE:

WITH A

PREFACE,

By BENNET ALLEN, Chaplain and Agent to the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, in *Maryland*. (tf)

** *To be had at Mr.* Williams's *Store, at the Dock, in* Annapolis.

WHEREAS *John Kelly*, of *St. Mary*'s County, hath entered into an Obligation, in the Penalty of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, conditioned for making over Three Tracts of Land, lying in the ſame County, to *James Heard*, and his Heirs——To Two of which ſaid Tracts, it is apprehended, he hath not good Title: And, whereas the ſaid *James Heard* gave his Obligation, dated *June* 27, 1757, to the aforeſaid *John*, for Twenty-nine Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, and Thirty Pounds Sterling, which it is ſuſpected the ſaid *John Kelly* may attempt to aſſign over to ſome Perſon or other, Stranger to the Conſideration: This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatſoever from being concerned with the ſaid *Kelly*, in bargaining for the ſame, the Subſcriber being determined to pay no Part thereof, unleſs compelled by Law and Equity, or, until the Condition of his Bond is complied with, by having Title made, and Poſſeſſion delivered, of the Lands purchaſed.

(w3) JAMES HEARD.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raiſing the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, for purchaſing an ORGAN for the New-Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE, in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, *viz.*

Prizes.		Pounds.		Pounds.
5	of	100	are	500
5	—	50	—	250
10	—	25	—	250
20	—	10	—	200
100	—	5	—	500
860	—	30*s.*	—	1290
1000	Prizes.	Firſt drawn Blank,		5
2000	Blanks.	Laſt drawn Blank,		5
3000	Tickets at 20*s.*			£. 3000

Fifteen *per Cent.* deducted from the Prizes, amounts to £. 450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks to a Prize; and, for the ſmall Value, and Number of Tickets, there are many conſiderable Prizes.—Many Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purpoſes, and of various Conſtructions, are offered to the Public, they are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned a Species of Gaming, it may be ſo, yet certainly this is the moſt juſtifiable, perhaps laudable, becauſe for Public Uſes. The Promoters hope they will meet with that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which ſo good and uſeful an Intention merits, and will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Adventurers may be aſſured it will be drawn as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold. ——Immediately after Drawing, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* GAZETTES.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, will be eſteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.

The Managers are, *William Ramſay*, *John Carlyle*, *John Dalton*, *Robert Adam*, *John Muir*, *Harry Piper*, *Thomas Fleeming*, *George Waſhington*. Truſtees, *Thomas Kirkpatrick*, *Henry Riddle*, *Richard Arle*, *Hall* and *Gilpin*, *William Rumney*, *Robert Hariſon*, *Thomas Carſon*, of whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and give Bond faithfully to diſcharge their Truſt.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away at the ſame Rate.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment; and, as I have ſuffered conſiderably, from my Lenity, I am now determined to bring Suits againſt every Perſon, without Diſtinction, who do not diſcharge their reſpective Debts, or otherwiſe ſettle them, to my Satisfaction, before the firſt Day of *November* next, ſome of which have been long, very long ſtanding. I hope every Perſon will think the above Requeſt reaſonable, as I have always dealt in Expectation of punctual Payment. It is my fixed Reſolution, not to riſk my own Credit, by longer Forbearance.

CHARLES WALLACE.

September 24, 1768.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow Pitt, *Capt.* Thomas Bailey, *from* Liverpool,

A CARGO of fine SALT, alſo a very good Aſſortment of Oſnabrig, *Iriſh* Linens, *Manchester* Checks, Caſtor, and Felt Hats, great Variety of Earthen-Ware, in ſmall Crates, to be diſpoſed of in the Wholeſale Way, at my Store, in *Baltimore-Town*, for Caſh, Country Produce, or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN STEVENSON.

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1768.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective Accounts immediately, without further Notice. And, whereas I have, through a Courſe of ſeveral Years Dealing, given large and extenſive Credits, ſo as in many Inſtances to be a conſiderable Sufferer thereby; yet, from Principles of Lenity and Forbearance, and a Conviction of the Difficulties ariſing to Debtors in general, from the great Scarcity of Caſh in the Province. I have hitherto neglected to take the neceſſary Steps to compel Payment: I am however at laſt reduced to the Neceſſity of taking this preparatory Step, towards collecting my outſtanding Debts. Thoſe therefore who are intereſted, will, by a ſpeedy Compliance with this Requiſition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending the uſual Method of Recovery by Law.

HENRY CATON.

PIG-POINT, *September* 1, 1768.

THE Subſcriber having declined the Buſineſs of Public-Houſe-Keeping, will let the Houſe he now lives in, with many Conveniencies about it, ſuitable for a TAVERN. Any Perſon inclinable to rent, are deſired to make Application before the 1ſt Day of *Nov.* next.

And all Perſons, indebted to the Subſcriber, are deſired to make immediate Payment.——Such as can not pay the Money immediately, I will take from them in Payment, Wheat, or Corn, at Market Price.

RICHARD WELLS.

Upper-Marlborough, Maryland, June 6, 1768.

THE Subſcriber's State of Health not permitting him to continue the Buſineſs of Public-Houſe-keeping, he will let, for a Term of Years, the Houſe he now lives in, with many Conveniencies about it. The Dwelling-Houſe has Four handſome Rooms, and a large Paſſage on the lower, and Five Rooms and a Paſſage on the upper Floor; the Garden is ſpacious and under an exceeding good Incloſure. There are belonging to the Tenement, a Kitchen, Stable, Milk, Meat, Corn, Chaiſe, and Store-Houſes, all in good Order, a large Yard adjoining, under Poſts and Rails, with a good Well in it, and a Billiard-Room and Table. The many Advantages attending the Situation of the above, being well known, make it leſs neceſſary to be particular. There will be let, with the above, Five Acres of exceeding fine Meadow, under a good Incloſure of Poſts and Rails, and a Paſture. If the Subſcriber meets not with an agreeable Offer in a ſhort Time, he will be willing to take in a Partner, well qualified to keep a Tavern, whilſt he carries on his other Buſineſs at his Mill, where he intends to reſide. (tf) JOHN SCOTT.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, by the Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix of Brian Philpot, *deceaſed, in* Baltimore-Town, *on the 16th Day of* November *next*,

ALL the Real Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry Lots, lying in, and near the ſaid Town; on ſome of which are conſiderable Improvements: Alſo Three Plantations, lying in the ſaid County, the One called ADDS BUDD's PROSPECT, containing 668 Acres, about 16 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which are a good Dwelling-Houſe, Quarter, Barn, and other Improvements, about 60 Acres of Meadow already made, which is in Graſs, and a large Quantity more may be made: The Soil in general is well adapted for Farming, with a ſufficient Quantity of Upland cleared, and under a good Fence. The other Two Plantations are Part of NICHOLSON's MANOR, which lies on the *Weſtern-Run*, about 18 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*: The Soil remarkable fertile and rich, being adapted either for Tobacco or Hemp; likewiſe a large Quantity of rich Bottom-Meadow may be made on each; they contain about 765 Acres. The Term of Sale, and Authority for the ſame, may be ſhewn, at any Time, upon Application to

(3m) MARY PHILPOT, Adminiſtratrix.

Prince-George's County, *Auguſt* 15, 1768.

MADE their Eſcape, the Two following Fellows, *viz.*

A Mulatto Man, named PHILIP GRIMES, a ſhort well made Fellow, about 33 Years old, much pitted with the Small-Pox; has on an Oſnabrig Shirt and Trowſers, and alſo a Pair of Crocus Trowſers.

Negro CHARLES, a ſlim Fellow, hath an old Oſnabrig Shirt and Trowſers, and his Teeth is much broke.——Whoever takes up either of the ſaid Fellows, ſhall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS Currency for each, and reaſonable Charges for bringing them to

(tf) WILLIAM T. WOOTTON

Annapolis, July 19, 1768

MARIA HUME, MILLINER,

From LONDON,

Is juſt arrived in Town, at Mrs. HOWARD's, *near the* PRINTING-OFFICE,

WHERE ſhe makes all Sorts of MILLINERY WORK.——Ladies Head Dreſſes in the neweſt Faſhion, Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c. Slips and Frocks, for young Ladies, made in the neweſt Manner.——She alſo waſhes Laces, Blond Lace and Gauzes, to look qual to new; likewiſe Silk Stockings, &c.

Annapolis, July 28, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Maſter, Mr. ANDREW BUCHANAN, has generouſly declined his Buſineſs, of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of the Subſcriber, who has removed next Door to Mr. *Robert Couden*'s, where he has ſupplied himſelf with a freſh Aſſortment of Hair, and other Materials, for carrying on his Buſineſs, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being ſerved honeſtly, with every Article, in his Way, and after the neweſt Faſhions.

(tf) JAMES REID.

Auguſt 18, 1768.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Firſt Day of November *next*,

A TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEILD, in *Baltimore* County, lying about Ten Miles from *Buſh-River*: The Tract contains Five Hundred Acres, and is well timbered, and of a good Soil. For Information of the Right of Title, any Perſon inclining to bid for the ſaid Tract, is referred to *John Paca*, of ſaid County. The Sale to be on the Premiſes. (11w)

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Buſineſs of a COUNTY CLERK's OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones, in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 20. [N°. 1206.]

TO THE PRINTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 11, 1768.

The following PIECE *was offered to Mr.* GODDARD, *Printer of the* PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, *and the Receipt of it acknowledg'd; but, as he has not thought fit to publiſh it, I muſt beg the Favour of a Place for it in your* GAZETTE, *and you'll oblige,*

A CUSTOMER.

CUMBERLAND County, *September* 10, 1768.

THE ingenious MACHIAVEL * hath lately beſtowed upon the Public ſome very entertaining and inſtructive Pieces; but, tho' all muſt, at Bottom, admire his Modeſty, Candour, liberal Sentiment, Penetration, and extenſive Erudition, yet have ſome carping Critics invidiouſly accuſed him of Plagiariſm, and charged him with the moſt contemptible Ignorance, even of the Author's Meaning, from whoſe Works he has moſt unconſcionably purloin'd. How juſt is SWIFT's Obſervation, that "Cenſure is the Tax a Man pays to the "Public, for being EMINENT!"

UPON what Ground, I would aſk, has this heavy Charge been made? Why, merely, forſooth, on this *ſlight* Circumſtance, that in the MACHIAVELIAN Pieces, *ſome* Reſemblance of SWIFT's "Diſcourſe of the Conteſts and Diſſenſions "between the Nobles and the Commons, in ATHENS and ROME, &c." is diſcoverable in the Illuſtrations and Style, in the hiſtorical Deductions, and political Reflections. But, notwithſtanding this Objection to the *Originality* of our MACHIAVEL, I ſhall not ſcruple to affirm, that the Similarity may fairly be accounted for, on the Hypotheſis of a Sameneſs of Genius, an exact Coincidence in the Habits of Thinking; or, what by Connoiſſeurs, in the human Mind, is called a *Jumping of Wits*. That the Objection may have all the Weight that is due to it, I ſhall here preſent the Reader, in one View, with Extracts of the moſt ſtriking Reſemblance, and then ſubmit to the Judgment of the Public, whether, upon the general Rule, juſt mentioned, ſupported by ſome Obſervations I ſhall occaſionally interſperſe, my Friend MAC is not fairly acquitted of the LITERARY FELONY, wherewith he ſtands charged——

SWIFT.	MACHIAVEL.
His MOTTO is,	His MOTTO to LETTER III, is,
Si tibi vera videtur	*Si tibi vera videtur*
Dede manus, et ſi falſa eſt accingere contra. LUCRET.	*Dede manus, et ſi falſa eſt accingere contra.* LUCRET.
PAGE 55.	LETTER II.
Quod procul a nobis flectat fortuna gubernans	*Quod procul a nobis flectat fortuna gubernans*
Et ratio potius quam res perſuadeat *ipſa*——	*Et ratio potius quam res* admôneat *ipſa*——

Here it is objected by the little Spirit of Cavil, that the Diſplay he makes of his Learning, is fraudulent, and that his Quotations are not drawn from the Fountain-head, but at Second-hand, from SWIFT; in Proof whereof they alledge ſundry Paſſages, which they roundly aſſert, are purloin'd from the ſame Author. But here they would palm upon us the puerile Sophiſm of a *Petitio principii*; for they take for granted, he has ſtolen the Paſſages in queſtion, and thence infer, he has pilfer'd the Quotations alſo; whereas I, who reaſon in the gentle candid Spirit of genuine Criticiſm, aſſume, as a Principle, the Integrity of his Dealings in the Inſtances mentioned, and then conclude, that he came fairly and honeſtly by the Verſes from LUCRETIUS. But pray, do we not ſee *admoneat* in MAC, and *perſuadeat* in SWIFT; and does not this clearly evince the Innocence of the former, and the Futility of the Charge of Theft? "No, ſay theſe Grumblers, it "is nothing but a Fetch of his Art, to conceal his Theft, like him, who, ſtealing a Piece of Plate, ſtrikes out the ge"nuine Stamp of the Owner, and puts in a ſophiſticated Mark of his own. He expoſes his Blundering likewiſe in *Pro*"*ſody*; for he makes poor LUCRETIUS guilty of a groſs falſe Quantity, as if he were not contented to *ſteal*, but, like "a FRENCH *Robber*, muſt *murder* too!——Be a Scholar, and not know, that *mô*, in *admoneat*, is ſhort! An Academy"Boy of 10 Years old, *wou'd* deſerve to be flogg'd for ſuch *Boobyiſm!*" This indeed is a merry Objection, as if ſo ſublime a Genius ſhou'd be exerciſed in the minute Speculations of Dactyles and Spondees, ſhou'd be ſcanning of Verſes, and meaſuring Feet upon his Fingers and Thumb, like a ſniveling School-Boy.——A worthy Employment truly, for a Man who is ſo juſtly conſcious of the Profundity of his Skill in Politics, as to aſſume, with perfect Propriety, the Name of MACHIAVEL. But not to dwell longer upon ſuch idle Cavils, let us proceed with the Extracts:——

* Several virulent Papers againſt AMERICA, have lately appeared in the *Pennſylvania* Chronicle, ſigned MACHIAVEL, the firſt of which begins thus: "AS AMERICA has thrown off *all kind* of *Allegiance* to GREAT-BRITAIN, *i. e. denied* the *Authority* "of *King, Lords*, and *Commons*; I have been revolving in my Mind, what kind of Government is moſt likely to take Place, "*in this univerſal Defection.*"

SWIFT.

PAGE 28—39.

It's Ruin wou'd ariſe from *popular Tumults*, which wou'd *introduce* a *Dominatio Plebis*, a *Tyranny of the People*.

PAGE 42.

I think it is an univerſal Truth, that the People are much more dexterous at pulling down and ſetting up, than preſerving what is fixed; and they are not fonder of ſeizing more than their own, than they are of delivering it up to the *worſt Bidder*, with their own into the Bargain.

PAGE 41.

The *Gracchi* fell violently upon advancing the Power of the People. There were certain *conquer'd Lands* to be divided. Theſe, the Tribunes declared, by their legiſlative Authority, were not to be *diſpoſed* of by the Nobles, but by the *Commons* only——

——*Retrenching the Power of the Nobles, in all Things, eſpecially in the Matter of Judicature.*

They both loſt their Lives in thoſe Purſuits.

They traced out ſuch Ways as were afterwards followed by MARIUS and SYLLA.

PAGE 43.

(Speaking of POMPEY and CÆSAR.)

Two Stars of ſuch Magnitude, that their *Conjunction* was as likely to be *fatal, as their Oppoſition*.

PAGE 11.

And it *will* be an *eternal* Rule in Politics, among every free People, that there is a Balance of Power to be carefully held by every State, within itſelf, as well as among ſeveral States, with each other.

PAGE 10.

The one, the few, the many.

Talk much of *inherent Right*.

PAGE 42.

A Scaffold to Tyranny.

PAGE 22, 23, and Note to Page 49.

The ATHENIAN Generals, by their Power and Credit in the Army, often ſupported by each other, were, with the Magiſtrates, and other civil Officers, a Sort of Counterpoiſe to the Power of the People. The Nobles were not a Corporate Aſſembly, therefore the Reſentments of the Commons were uſually turned againſt particular Perſons. *Oſtraciſm* was a kind of popular Sentence to Baniſhment of Men, whoſe *perſonal Influence*, from *whatever* Cauſe, was thought dangerous to the State. To ſpeak of every Perſon impeached by the Commons of ATHENS, wou'd introduce the Hiſtory of *every great* Man among them.

PAGE 24—29.

ARISTIDES was a Perſon of the *ſtricteſt Juſtice*, and the *beſt acquainted with the Laws* of their Government, ſo that he was in a Manner *Chancellor* of ATHENS——Renown'd for his exact Juſtice, and Knowledge in the Law.

PAGE 22, 23.

MILTIADES—a great Captain—the famous Victory at *Marathon*, owing to his Valour and Conduct——THEMISTOCLES, *a moſt fortunate Admiral*.

PAGE 29.

PERICLES—an excellent Orator, and a Man of Letters.

PHOCION—renown'd for his Negotiations Abroad.

PAGE 26.

ALCIBIADES—a young Man of noble Birth, excellent Education, *&c.*

PAGE 14, 15.

The frequent Murders were grown to an eſtabliſhed Cuſtom. I ſhall mention but one Example more, among a great Number that might be produced.——*The Orators of the People* at *Argos*, (whether you will ſtyle them in modern Phraſe, *Great Speakers of the Houſe*; or only, in general, Repreſentatives of the People collective) *ſtirred up the Commons againſt the Nobles, of whom* 1600 *were murdered at once*; *and, at laſt, the Orators themſelves, becauſe they left off their Accuſations*; or, to ſpeak intelligibly, becauſe they withdrew their Impeachments; *having, it ſeems, raiſed a Spirit they were not able to lay: And this laſt Circumſtance, as Caſes have lately ſtood, may perhaps be worth noting.*

PAGE 33.

SERVIUS TULLIUS was choſen *Protector* by the People, without the Conſent of the Senate, and by them declared and confirmed King. Thus the Commons proceeded ſo far, as to *wreſt* even the Power of chooſing a King, *out of the Hands of the Nobles*.

MACHIAVEL.

LETTER I.

When the *Incroachments* of the *Commons* had *introduced* a *Dominatio Plebis*, a *Tyranny of the People*.

I think it is an univerſal Truth, (ſays *an Author*) that the People are much more dexterous at pulling down and ſetting up, than preſerving what is fixed; and they are not fonder of ſeizing more than their own, than they are of delivering it up to the *worſt Bidder*, with their own into the Bargain.

The *Gracchi* firſt attempted an independent Power, by gratifying the People with the *Diſpoſal* of the *conquer'd Lands*——

——*Retrenching the Power of the Nobles, in all Things, eſpecially in Matters of Judicature.*

The Enterprize coſt them their Lives.

MARIUS and SYLLA purſued the ſame Path.

(Speaking of OCTAVIUS and ANTHONY.)

I don't know which will be *moſt fatal, their Oppoſition or Conjunction*.

LETTER II.

It IS an ETERNAL Rule in Politics, (ſays *my Author*) among every free People, that there is a Balance of Power to be carefully held by every State, within itſelf, as well as among ſeveral States, with each other.

The one, the few, the many.

Claiming from an *inherent Right*.

The ſcaling Ladder of Ambition.

So jealous were the People of *Athens*, of their Liberty, that they had a particular Law, by which they baniſhed *any leading Man, who was ſuſpected of ingratiating himſelf too much with the People*. That *ſenſible* People knew, that thoſe Deſigns could only *ariſe from*, and terminate in an arbitrary Power. They termed this Puniſhment *Oſtraciſm*.

ARISTIDES, eſteemed the *moſt upright Judge, and underſtanding Lawyer, in* Athens.

MILTIADES——a brave and *fortunate Sea-Officer*.

PERICLES——a fine Orator, and great Scholar.

PHOCION——an able and ſerviceable Politician.

ALCIBIADES——one of the braveſt Men, and the fineſt Gentleman the World ever produced.

As ſure as they ſtir up the People to Violence, Outrage, and Bloodſhed, ſo ſure are they themſelves involved in the general Maſſacre, of which I ſhall, *at preſent*, mention only one Example, *out of many*, and that a very ſtriking one.——*The Orators of the People of* Argos *ſtirred up the Commons againſt the Nobles, of whom* 1600 *were murdered at once, and at laſt the Orators themſelves, becauſe they left off their Accuſations, having, it ſeems, raiſed a Spirit they were not able to lay; and this laſt Circumſtance, as the Caſe ſtands, may perhaps be worth noting.*

LETTER III.

So early as the Reign of SERVIUS TULLIUS, the People exerciſed a Power, which they had *wreſted out of the Hands of the Nobles*, (who had elected the former Kings) by chooſing him *Protector*, and ſoon after making him King.

SWIFT.

PAGE 34, *passim*——16, and 17.

But civil Diſſentions aroſe, which immediately were followed by the Tyranny of a ſingle Perſon, as this was by the *Subverſion of the regal Government*; for the Nobles depoſed *this Prince*, and choſe *Tarquin*. Struggles about Prerogative and Liberty, *ever did*, and *ever will*, *conclude in Tyranny*, at laſt, *infallibly* of *one* Perſon.

PAGE 35.

At this Time, the *Romans* were very much engaged in Wars with neighbouring States; but, upon the *leaſt Intervals of Peace*, *the Quarrels between the Nobles and the Plebeians would revive*.

PAGE 34, 35, 36.

Certain Magiſtrates, choſen yearly, called Tribunes—By theſe Tribunes the People were groſsly impoſed upon, to ſerve the Turns of ambitious Men, and *to commit Exorbitancies*. One of the moſt frequent Subjects of their Differences, *was the conquered Lands, which the Commons would fain have divided*, and *to lay all Mens Rights and Privileges upon the ſame Level*. The Tribunes went ſo far in the Name of the Commons, *as to accuſe and fine the Conſuls themſelves*.

PAGE 37, and 40.

They demanded the Conſulſhip ſhould lie in common to the Pretenſions of any *Roman* whatſoever. *The greateſt Employments were, by Laws, forcibly enacted by the Commons, made free to the People*. A Law was enacted, that the *Plebiſcita*, or a Vote *of the Houſe of Commons*, ſhould be of univerſal Obligation. The People did as they pleaſed, *confirm or diſannul the* Senatus Conſulta.

PAGE 40.

Appius Claudius brought in a Cuſtom of admitting to the Senate, the Sons of Freed-Men, or of ſuch who had *not* been Slaves; by which, and ſucceeding Alterations of the like Nature, that great Council degenerated into a moſt corrupt and factious Body of Men, divided againſt itſelf, and its Authority deſpiſed.

PAGE 42, and 45.

The Union of *Pompey* and *Cæſar*, for pulling down the Nobles, was the Cauſe of the Civil War, which ended in the Tyranny of the latter, both of them having uſed all Endeavours and Occaſions, for *ſinking the Authority of the Patricians*, wherein they expected beſt to find their own Account. The *entire Subverſion of the* Roman *Conſtitution, was altogether owing* to thoſe Meaſures which had broke the *Balance*, whereof the *Ambition of particular Men*, was but an Effect and Conſequence. The People were now bent upon ſingle and deſpotic Slavery——elſe how could ſuch a *Profligate*, as *Anthony*, or a *Boy of Eighteen*, like *Octavius*, ever dare to dream of giving the Law to ſuch an Empire, and People? Wherein the latter ſucceeded, and entailed the vileſt Tyranny, that Heaven, in its Anger, ever inflicted on a corrupt and poiſoned People.

MACHIAVEL.

LETTER III.

The Conſequence of which Innovation, was a violent Struggle between the Nobles and the Commons, which ended in depoſing of *Servius Tullius*, the Introduction (which is always the Caſe) of the Tyranny of a *ſingle* Perſon, the Election of *Tarquin*, and the *Abolition of the regal Government*.

Whilſt they had an Enemy at their Back, and were conſtantly engaged in defending, or enlarging their Territories, the People ſubmitted to the Authority of the Conſuls; but, upon *every Interval of Peace, they renewed their Claims*.

They obtained Tribunes, who, to aggrandize themſelves, were conſtantly leading them on to *Violence and Outrage*. They inſiſted upon the Diviſion of the conquered Lands to be put into their Hands. They wanted a Law to *level all Mens Rights and Privileges*. They aſſumed a Power of *accuſing and fining the Conſuls themſelves*.

They demanded the Conſulſhip, and laid open to themſelves all Offices of State. They enacted, that the Plebiſcita, *or a Vote of the Commons, ſhould be of univerſal Obligation*, and aſſumed a Power of *confirming, or diſannulling a Decree of the Senate*.

The Sons of Freed-Men, or *even* of ſuch *who had been Slaves*, were admitted, by the Influence of *Appius Claudius*, into the Senate; a Practice, which muſt ever bring any *ſuperior Branch of Legiſlature*, into Contempt with the People, who will never eaſily ſubmit to the Direction of thoſe, who are newly raiſed from the Dregs of the People.

Theſe ſeveral Powers, in the Hands of the People, gave Encouragement to every bold, popular, and aſpiring Man, to throw his *Weight* into the heavier Scale, and *to ſink the Privileges of the Patricians*, in order to have no Check in his Deſigns, upon independent Power. To theſe Cauſes, and to theſe Motives, the Encroachments of the People and the Ambition of Particulars, was owing the *Subverſion of the* Roman *Common-Wealth*, the Introduction of an arbitrary Power, and the moſt heavy Tyranny that ever fell upon a brave, but corrupt People. It is the Temper of the Times, that gives deſigning Men Opportunities, which their own Conſequence could never bring about. The *profligate Anthony*, and *Octavius*, a *Boy of Eighteen*, undertook to enſlave a great People.

THAT there appears a kind of Reſemblance in ſome of the collated Paſſages, and, that other Extracts, of the like Colour and Complexion, might be adduced, I admit; but there is too, ſuch a Diſcrepancy, that I can't acknowledge, MAC has been in the leaſt obliged to the DEAN: For, is it poſſible, that MAC, as ſagacious as the *Florentine*, and much more ingenious, could have complimented the *Athenians* on their Inſtitution of the *Oſtraciſm*, if he intended to adopt the Sentiments of the DEAN, who ſays, in ſo many Words, that the Effect of it was the *Baniſhment of every great Man?* Could he have applied to OCTAVIUS and ANTHONY, what the DEAN ſaid of POMPEY and CÆSAR? Could the DEAN's Metaphor, *Two Stars of ſuch Magnitude*, have been rejected? Would he have dodged backwards and forwards, ſometimes taking a Scrap here, and then a Scrap there, flying from *Rome* to *Athens*, and, in a Trice, from *Athens* to *Rome?* It is objected, indeed, by malevolent and envious Critics, that theſe Circumſtances are owing to mere Ignorance, Want of Taſte, and a little low Craft, to conceal his Thefts——That MAC's ſmattering Reading, or blundering Genius, appears in many Reſpects, and they give it as an Inſtance, that in one of his Pieces he applied to OCTAVIUS and ANTHONY, "That the one could not bear an Equal, nor the other a Superior," what was ſaid of POMPEY and CÆSAR—that he has borrowed ſome of his Wit too from the DEAN, and they quote from SWIFT's "Eſſay on the Fates of Clergymen," what CORUSODES ſays,—*I never make a Jeſt myſelf, nor ever laugh at another Man's*; as a Proof, that MAC's *dull Fellow*, who ſaid the ſame Thing, owed his Exiſtence to CORUSODES. But to all ſuch Stuff, and more of the ſame kind, I anſwer, once for all, that MAC is a moſt learned, moſt ſagacious, moſt ingenious, moſt witty, and candid Perſon. I can, with equal Truth, declare too, that he is a Man of *Modeſty*, and thence infer, the Impoſſibility of his pilfering from SWIFT, an Author in every Body's Hands, by which he would expoſe himſelf to certain Detection, and give a fair Opening for Attacks on his Character; for which, as well as for all other Mens, he ſeems to entertain the moſt tender Solicitude——the moſt delicate Feelings.

AND here I can't but remark, that theſe eager Cavillers, intent upon fixing their Charge, have not adverted to Paſſages in MAC's ineſtimable Pieces, which are indubitably Original. Witneſs that beautiful and ſublime Stroke——"Thanks "to *human* Infirmity! The Rattle of the *Snake* gives Warning of it's Approach, and the *Hand* that happens to be bit, "ſlays the Viper in *his* Fury, and makes Uſe of the Fat for an Antidote to the Poiſon."——Who, but ſuch a Genius, of an Head ſo penetrating, and an Heart ſo tuned to Gratitude, would have diſcovered and acknowledged the Obligations due to *human Infirmity*, ſo cunningly inveſtigated from the *Rattles of a Snake*, and the Invention of an Antidote to the Poiſon, in the Fat of that venemous Animal?——A *Fanatic* wou'd have offered his Thanks in a different Manner, and *canted* about *Providence*; but the liberal MAC, unridden by Prieſt or Parſon, Preacher or Teacher, is free from all the Prejudices of *Fanaticiſm* and *Superſtition*.——When addreſſing "the *deep* Enthuſiaſts, but *ſhallow* Politicians of *Boſton*," (*Antithesis per pulchra!*) he rebukes them for not knowing, that "neither Heaven nor *Earth* admits of *Two equal Powers*." Who but muſt admire a Sagacity, that is able to point out the *univerſal Monarch* upon *Earth*, hitherto undiſcovered by any other Mortal? But I forbear to quote the whole of this ſtriking Paſſage, leſt ſome *weak* People, more *ſcrupulous* than

wiſe, ſhould take up a Prejudice againſt MAC, as impious and profane, in being ludicrous upon a Subject, which Men, *fanatically* diſpoſed, are apt to think too ſacred and awful for——a Jeſt.——What he has obſerved on the Subject of *Allegiance*, is moſt excellent; and I take Comfort to myſelf, as an *American*, that the *great Revolution* in *England*, as well as the *Reſiſtance to the Stamp-Act*, in America, may be juſtly denominated *Rebellion*, under his moſt accurate and conſtitutional Definition of *Allegiance*.

BUT, though I have demonſtrated, that MAC never draws, but *ex propriis*, and that the Charge of Plagiariſm is merely the Suggeſtion of Envy; yet I can't but expreſs my Grief, that this accompliſh'd Writer, no wiſe diffident of his Abilities, has not "Time, or Inclination, to *explore* the *Receſſes* of the Britiſh *Conſtitution*." And, as he has aſſured the Public, (and who can doubt his *Aſſurance*) that "he has Poſſeſſions in *America*, which he will defend from *Violence* and *Injuſtice*, with "as much Spirit as any other Man," I wiſh he had been pleaſed to define the Terms, *Violence* and *Injuſtice*, and ſhewn us what kind of *Violence* and *Injuſtice*, without ſwerving from our *Allegiance to the ruling Power*, we ought to oppoſe, that when it is fit, we may beſtir ourſelves in good Earneſt.——It would likewiſe be a Deed of great Generoſity, to let us know, in what happy Region of *America*, his Poſſeſſions are, to which he apprehends no Inſecurity, at a Criſis ſo alarming to moſt other Men of Property.

TO CONCLUDE——I make no Scruple in declaring, that the Eſteem I have for MAC's Probity, Public Spirit, and Modeſty, is equal to the Reſpect due to his immenſe Acquirements, literary and political; and, I hope no one will preſume to turn to the Epigrams formed out of ÆSOP's Fables, and give a new Edition of the *Jack-Daw*, ſtrutting in *Peacock's Feathers*.

DEMOCRITUS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE
MARYLAND ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1769,

CONTAINING many inſtructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Proſe and Verſe; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Diſorders incident to this Climate, *&c.* We have added a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit of our Cuſtomers only, as we ſhall diſpoſe of them at the uſual Price of 5*s. per* Dozen, or 8 Coppers ſingle.

WANTED,

A DEPUTY, in a County Clerk's Office. He muſt be Maſter of the Buſineſs, and bring with him good Recommendations of his Character. Enquire of *B. Bordley*, in *Baltimore*. (3w)

To be SOLD, purſuant to the Will and Teſtament of Thomas Sappington, *deceaſed*,

ABOUT 700 Acres of LAND, being Part of a TRACT, called SAPPINGTON'S SWEEP, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, about 3 Miles from *Patuxent* Iron-Works. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcribers, living about 6 Miles from ſaid Works.
(w4) FRANCES SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

WHEREAS the Land, called HEATH's RANGE, (the Firſt Part) was advertiſed to be ſold, at Public Vendue, at the Town of *Warwick*, in *Cæcil* County, *Maryland*, on the Third Day of *October*, and their being but few Perſons to purchaſe, this is to give Notice, that the ſaid Land will be ſold, at Public Vendue, at the Place aforeſaid, on the Fourth Tueſday in *November* next, agreeable to the Will of *James Heath*, Eſq; deceaſed, to which a Title, in Fee, will be given, by
JOHN LEE WEBSTER,
SUSANNA WEBSTER,
DANIEL C. HEATH.

N. B. The Town of *Warwick* is included in the ſaid Tract, and will alſo be ſold at the ſame Time.

To be Sold by THOMAS ADDISON, *Jun. living upon* Patowmack *River*, Prince-George's *County*,
TWO HUNDRED BARRELS OF
INDIAN CORN.

October 20, 1768.

To be SOLD, *or let on* CHARTER,

THE SLOOP BETSEY, a ſtrong Veſſel, will carry about 3500 Buſhels, now lying at *Annapolis*, but will ſail the latter End of next Week, for *St. Leonard's* Creek, *Patuxent*. She is juſt cleaned, and well found, and will, if Chartered, be fit to receive her Lading at Five Days Notice.

For Terms, apply to Mr. *Joſhua Johnſon*, at *Annapolis*, or the Subſcriber, on board.
GEORGE COOK.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo as I may get him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by
BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

Piſcataway, Oct. 12, 1768.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Plantation of Mrs. *Elizabeth Stocket*, near *Weſt-River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, on Thurſday laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 14 Hands high, paces naturally, ſhod before, a hanging Mane, Switch Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, thus, A. She was bred by one *Adam Adams*, in *Frederick* County.——Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and gives Notice to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable Charges, paid by
FRANCIS KING.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN.